Ger. Banks is certifying, by his activity as a military leader, to the fact that he is not ambitious merely of the reputation of a civilian. But having first given his remarkable administrative ability to the task of educing order out of chaos, in and around New Orleans, by the application of a code for the regulation of labor and production, as soon as it was satisfactorily in operation he gave his attention to an important military expedition having for its object the reclamation of the rich country to the west of New Orleans, whence the rebels have drawn inestimable supplies for their army, and whose numerous lakes and bayous afford admirable facilities for sheltering their river steamers and for constructing and fitting out their rams and gunboats. This section comprises the parishes or counties of Terre Bonne, Lafourche, Assumption, St. Mary's, and St. Martin's, the whole being a rich alluvial country, traversed by navigable streams, and abounding in laker, bordered by rich plantations of sugar-cane and Indian corn, and tracts of excellent timber, including live oak and cypress. It also sustains a dense slave population, which fact has probably entered into the calculations of Gen. Banks in planning this expedition.

At our last accounts, previous to those just received Gen Banks, after having concentrated his forces at Ber wick's bay, had divided them into two columns, one of which made a detour to the north and west with the object of flanking the enemy on the Teche river, at Centre ville, Franklin, and New Iberia, while the other closed in upon them from the east. By the arrival of the Fulton from New Orleans we have supplementary advices to the 19th instant, bringing the satisfactory intelligence of the success of Gen. Banks's comprehensive plans. The column under Gen. Banks's immediate command had moved along the Teche river, occupying the towns of Pattersonville, Centreville, Franklin, and New Iberia, and entered Vermillionville. At all these points the enemy were met in torce and driven out, a large number of their steamers and two gunboats were burned, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores were destroyed. At Bethel Place, near New Iberia, the rebels were strongly entrenched, and, after two days' desultory fighting, a desperate engagement seemed imminent, but on the 13th they evacuated their works, leaving behind them two pieces of artillery and large stores of ammunition and some small arms. They retreated westward towards Vermillionville, whither they were rapidly followed by Gen. Banks, who encountered them at the crossing of the Vermillion bayou, a short distance east of the village. Here the rebels had posted a force of one thousand infantry, with strong batteries of artillery in ambush. As Gen. Banks advanced fire was opened upon him from the whole force of the enemy, and for some time the fight raged with fury, but resulted finally. after considerable loss on both sides, in the retreat of the enemy and the crossing of our troops. The former retreated towards Opelouses, while Gen. Banks entered Vermillionville, and was preparing to advance immediately on Opeleusas, with the expectation of reaching it on the night of the 19th. It was believed the enemy would not stop their retreat short of Alexandria, which is one hundred miles northwest of Opelousas, where they expected to meet reinforcements under Gen. Kirby Smith, and would make another stand. No definite details are given of the loss on either side, but it is known to be large. Meanwhile the co-operating column under Gen. Grover

had been even yet more successful. Proceeding up Grand Lake, accompanied by the gunboats, it recaptured the ram Queen of the West and the gunboat Diana, and, land ing three miles west of Franklin, was attacked by the epemy, but pushed forward to Irish Bend, near the town of Franklin, where a desperate engagement ensued, the rebels being ten thousand strong, supported by batteries of artillery in a forest of large trees. The battle lasted nearly the entire day, but resulted in the rout and demoralization of the enemy, after heavy losses on both sides. An immense amount of stores and ammunition was captured by our treops, together with nearly six hundred horses and mules and a large number of beef cattle. The two columns then formed a junction, in the vicinity of Franklin, and pushed forward after the retreating enemy in the direction of Opelousas, as we have already seen The whole number of prisoners captured thus far is about fifteen hundred. results already attained by this expedi-

tion can scarcely be properly appreciated. The most fertile portion of the State, bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, has been wrested from them; their concealed harbors for the construction and secreting of vessels have been broken up, and an immense number of steamers already completed nearly finished have been destroyed; their stores of food, ammunition, and horses intended for the rebel army in Mississippi have been seized and their salt mines taken; and finally an entire section of the State, amounting to nearly one-fifth of its whole territory, hitherto thought impenetrable and unconquerable, has been brought under the authority of the Federal Government. Unless the enemy succeed in arresting the advance of Gen. Banks, at Alexandria, still more important results will follow; the plan of that able officer evidently being to strike the Red river, at or near the rapids at Alexandria, some sixty or seventy miles from its mouth, and thus cut off from the rebel army at Vicksburg and Port Hudson the supplies they have derived over it. He may also be able to repeat on the Red river, and on a much larger scale, the blow at their steamers and gunboats, so successfully administered just now on Grand Lake; its long and tortuous course being the great harbor of all their vessels intended for the Mississippi. which have hitherto eluded our gunbeats by darting into its parrow and intricate channels. Unless a disaster befale Gen. Banks it would seem as if all this vast region is about to be torn from the rebel grasp, and instead of min istering to their cause as it has done in the past, will become a principal means of reducing their strongholds on the Mississippi through the agency of want .- Newark Adv.

## A NEW MALADY

A letter from Washington, in a New York paper, remarks the appearance of a new disease in this city, and observes "that five children of the same family died of it in one day," and also that " it is very contagious, and has thus far baffled the efforts of the physicians to save the vic-

It is true this disease, which they call spotted fever, has proved to be very fatal, and four children of the same family died of it in twelve hours after they were taken; but they did not all die on the same day. In this disease the patient is first taken with a chill, accompanied with great pain in the upper portion of the spine, near the medulla oblongata, which continues some time.

Then this peculiar eruption makes its appearance. This consists of numerous small reddish spots, varying in size from that of a mere speck to an eighth, a quarter, or even half an inch in diameter, though generally very minute. They are confined to no particular part of the body, occur-They are confined to no particular part of the body, occurring upon the neck, trunk, and extremities, sometimes covering the whole body. The eruption is not elevated, is of purplish color, or almost black.

These spots on the surface of the body differ from the rose-colored spots in typhoid fever by their darker hue and the next discovering upon pressure.

by not disappearing upon pressure.

This characteristic eruption gives the disease a right to

rank among the eruptive diseases; hence the origin of the name of spatted or petechial fever—these spots being the result of minute extravasation of blood beneath the skin. A similar disease broke out in London in 1838, and is spoken of by Watson and described by Wilian.

The disease in this city has proved very fatal in its first stages; but if the patient survives for a day or two after

the attack, the disease generally yields to treatment, as in the case with the fifth child in the same family, who lies ill with the disease, and who has been sick over a week, and improves under such medicines as carb. ammonia, carb. potassa, spirits turpentine mixture, brandy, quinine, and counter irritation of the spine.

Having visited her within the last few days with the at-

tenoant physician, I remarked the disappearance of the eruption, with her improvement.

The grandmother was also taken ill with this disease,

the 25th of this mouth died within twelve hours after she was taken ill.

The disease is a morbid poison of the blood, and arises

The disease is a morbid poison of the blood, and arrives from the primary impression of the contegious poison on the nervous system, which is overwhelmed by its influence, and thereby causes its sudden termination in death.

There have not been a great many cases, nor does it seem to have any tendency to spread, as the disease in this family has been most marked in its character.

W. J. C. DUHAMEL, A. M., M. D.

THE PETERHOFF CASE IN ENGLAND

The late English journals place us in possession of the adence between the owners of the steamer Peterhoff and Earl RUSSELL, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, relating to the recent capture of the abovenamed vessel. In view of the interest which this case has excited on both sides of the Atlantic, we republish below so much of the correspondence as discloses the de mands of the owners and the decision of Earl Russell.

The Owners to Earl Russell.

LONDON, MARCH 26, 1863. My LORD: A few months back my firm made arrange ments for dispatching a line of steamers between this coun-try and Matamoros, in Mexico, and advertisements have appeared in the daily papers for freight by such vessels.

The first vessel dispatched was the Gipsey Queen, which ressel has made the voyage out and home without any in-

second vessel dispatched was the ship Peterhoff she second vessel dispatched was the sup Peterhon.

She left this port on the 7th day of January last, with a general cargo, containing, however, nothing contraband, and having a regular British and Mexican clearance, and carrying her Majesty's mail, as well as despatches for the Mexican Consul. She was to call at St. Thomas for coal. Mexican Consul. She was to call at St. Thomas for coal.

On the 21st of February last, and when within three miles of St. Thomas, the Peterhoff was boarded by an officer from the Federal war steamer Alabama, who, after examining the ship's papers, left the vessel, having expressed himself perfectly satisfied.

The Detector of coaled at St. Thomas and left on the 25th

The Peterhoff coaled at St. Thomas, and left on the 25th February.

By advices received by the West India mail, just arrived, I am informed that on the Peterhoff leaving St. Thomas, and when within sight of the port, the Federal war steamer Vanderbilt have in sight, and, having communicated with Admiral Wilkes, went in chase of and stopped the Peterhoff, putting an armed crew on board.

By advices received from the United States to-day learn that the Peterhoff has been taken to Key West for

adjudication as a prize.

I hold myself at your lordship's disposal to submit the manifest of the Peterhoff's cargo and any other documents which your lordship may desire to see in proof of the

A third vessel, the steamer Sea Queen, is nearly loaded and about proceeding to Matamoros, and a fourth vessel will shortly commence loanding, cargo having been already

engaged.

It is scarcely necessary to point out to your lordship the illegality of the capture and the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States officers.

I hasten to bring the subject before your lordship, with a view of soliciting the intervention of her Majesty's Government in taking the requisite steps to insure the immediate restoration of the Peterhoff, with such damages as the owners of that vessel have sustained.

I also avail myself of this opportunity to ask your lord ship to take whatever measures may be requisite to pre-vent a repetition of such a proceeding by the United States officers, in order that the mercantile community of thi country may be assured their property and interests will not be subjected to similar consequences; and as the owners of the Sea Queen, about to sail, having come under engagements with the shippers of cargo, I trust your lord-ship will not consider I am asking too much in soliciting ur lorship's assurance that the ship and cargo will re ceive due protection from her Majesty's Government. have the honor to be your lordship's obedient servant, JOSEPH SPENCE.

Of the firm of Pile, Spence & Co.

To the Right Hon. the Earl RUSSELL, &c.

Reply of Earl Russell.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 26, 1863. SIR: I am directed by Earl Russell to acknowledge the seceipt of your letter of this day respecting the capture, by the United States steamer Vanderbilt, of your steamer Peterhoff, on her voyage from this country to Matamoros; and I am to acquaint you that the matter will have his and I am to acquaint you that the matter will have his lordship's immediate attention; but, as it will be necessary to lay before the law officers of the Crown the fullest de-tails respecting the case of the vessel, I am to request that you will immediately forward to me every document in your possession throwing light upon the destination and cargo of the vessel, her voyage and capture, including any reports or protests made by her master. To save time these documents may be forwarded to me in original, and I will afterwards request you to furnish me with copies of such of them as may be necessary to retain for the records

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,
E. HAMMOND.

J. Spence, No. 3 Cowper's court, Cornhill.

More Letters from the Owners. No. 2 COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL, E. C. March 27, 1863.
Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply beg to enclose

ollowing documents.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH SPENCE. E. HAMMOND, Esq.

No. 2 COWPER'S COURT, CORNHILL,

SIR: Referring to what passed in the conversation had with you yesterday relating to the Peterhoff steamer, I now enclose the Liverpool Journal of Commerce of the 24th instant, containing a note of the extraordinary judg-ment pronounced by the United States Prize Court at Key West in the case of the Adela steamer, and which entitles me, I think, to ask the Government to relieve me from the certainty of a similar result. In this paper you will also find a statement of the circumstances attending the capture of the Magicienne steamer, by the United States vessel-of war Onward, apparently identical with the Peterhoff's capture, and which, in my humble judgment, renders it cumbent on her Majesty's Government to take immediate steps to prevent a continuance of the extraordinary course which the United States naval officers appear determined to adopt in all such cases. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH SPENCE.

No. 2 Cowper's Court, Cornhill, E. C.

My Lord: Referring to my previous communication on the subject of the Peterhoff, (steamer,) I have now the honor of enclosing copies of the following documents.

These documents, your lordship will observe, while they more than confirm the facts already communicated respectng the seizure of the Peterhoff, disclose a conviction on the part of the officer in command of the Vanderbilt (steamer) that his proceedings were altogether unjustifiable, and that to Admiral Wilkes is to be attributed the execution of a premeditated design to seize and take the Peterhoff to a rize court.

Now that the facts are before your lordship, free from my possible contradiction, I venture to renew my request that your lordship will lose no time in demanding the imme-diate restitution of the Peterhoff and her cargo, together with damages for the gross outrage perpetrated by the unwarrantable proceedings of the United States naval officers, and, further, that your lordship will convey to me the assurance of her Majesty's Government that my line of steamers, engaged in lawful trade between this country and Matamoros, will receive such protection as will effectu-ally put an end to the arbitrary proceedings of Admiral Wilkes, or any future interference by the United States naval authorities.

I have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient bumble To the Right Honorable EARL RUSSELL, &c.

The Decision of Earl Russell.

FOREIGN OFFICE, APRIL 3, 1863.

Sir: I am now directed by Earl Russell to make you acquainted with the conclusion at which, having considered, in communication with the law officers of the Crown, the circumstances attending the capture, by the United States ship-of-war Vanderbilt, of the British vessel Peterhoff, as set forth in your letters of the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 30th ultimo, her Msjesty's Government has arrived at

in regard to that matter.

The Government of the United States has clearly no right to seize British vessels bona fide bound from this country, or from any other British possession, to the ports of Vera Cruz and Matamoros, or either of them, or vice vers cruz and Matamoros, or either of them, or vice verss, unless such vessels attempt to touch at or have an intermediate or contingent destination to some blockaded port or place, or are carriers of contraband of war destined for the Confederate States; and in any admitted case of such unlawful capture, her Majesty's Government would feel it their duty promptly to intefere, with a view to obtain the immediate restitution of the ship and cargo, with full compensation, and without the delay of eedings in a prize court.

Her Majesty's Government, however, cannot, without riolating the rules of international law, claim for British ressels navigating between Great Britain and these places any general exemption from the belligerent right of visita-tion by the cruisers of the United States, nor can they proseed upon any general assumption that such vessels may not so act as to render their capture lawful and justifiable.

Nothing is more common than for those who contemplate a breach of blockade, or the carriage of contraband, to disguise their purpose by a simulated destination, and by deceptive papers; and the situation of the ports on the coast of Mexico with reference to the Confederate States coast of Mexico with reference to the Confederate States is such as to make it not only possible, but in many cases probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination would be probable, that an ostensible Mexican destination would be resorted to as a cover for objects which would really justify capture. It has already happened, in many cases, that British vessels have been seized while engaged in voyages apparently lawful, which vessels have afterwards been proved in the prize courts to have been really guilty of end-avoring to break the blockade, or of carrying contraband to the Confederates.

It is the right of the belligerent to capture all vessels reasonably supercted of either of these transgressions of

reasonably suspected of either of these transgressions of

international law, and whenever any cause of capture is sileged, the case cannot be withdrawn from the sideration of the prize court of the capter. After the case sideration of the prize cout of the capter. After the case has undergone investigation, it is the du'y of the prize court to reatore any such prizes unlawfully made, with costs and damages; and the proper time for the interference of her Majesty's Government is, in general, when the prize courts have refused redress for a capture which the evidence shows to have been unjustifiable.

Her Majesty's Government cannot, upon ex parle statements, deny the belligerents in this war the exercise of those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has

those rights which, in all wars in which Great Britain has een concerned, she has claimed herself to exercise. As regards the allusion which has been made to the case of the Adela, before her M-jesty's Government can form any opinion as to the judgment stated to have been given in that case, they must have before them a correct report of that judgment, it being impossible to rely upon the general representation of its effect contained in a newspaper paragraph, founded on printed letters, especially as none of the other judgments of the United States prize

courts, which have been reported to her Majesty's Government during the present war, evince any disregard of the established principles of international law.

As regards, however, the particular case of the Peterhoff, in which you are more directly interested, her Majesty interested in the law of hoff, in which you are more directly interested, her Ma-jesty's Government, having taken into consideration the papers transmitted by you, and being satisfied that those papers disclose no prima facie ground of capture, and that there is every reason to believe the voyage to have been lawful and bona fide, and the seizure of the vessel wholly unjustifiable, they will instruct Lord Lyons to make an immediate representation of the circumstances of that case to the Government of Washington, and, if no legal ground of capture should be alleged, then to press for the release of the vessel and carve, with compensation and ground of capture should be alleged, then to press for the release of the vessel and earge, with compensation and without the delay of proceedings in the prize court. But if any legal grounds of capture should be alleged by the Government of the United States, this case, like all others, must unavoidably follow the ordinary course.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

E. T. COURLAY, Esq , No. 3, Leadenhall street.

THE CASE IN THE AMERICAN COURT.

In the United States District Court at New York, or Wednesday, Judge BETTS rendered an oral decision on the notion of the United States District Attorney for an order to give up the British mail to her Majesty's Consul at the

The Judge, after reviewing the prize rules and the prize aw as applicable to the case, concluded by making the following order:

port of New York.

"On filing proofs the Attorney of the United States irt that he have leave to withdraw from the custody of the court a mail bag of the British Government, captured at sea, by a vessel of war of the United States, with the above vessel, and on board of her for transmission from the port of London, England, to Matamoros, Mexico; and Mr. Upton, of counsel for the captors, having been heard in opposition to the motion, it is considered by the court that the United States Attorney is by law officially master of suits presented by the United States in the Prize court, and has thereby authority at his discretion to offer to or withhold from the consideration of the court any particulars of testimony relative to a prize suit in prosecucustody of the court a mail bag of the British Government, particulars of testimony relative to a prize suit in prosecu-tion in court under his direction; wherefore, it is ordered that the aforesaid mail bag be delivered to the United States Attorney out of the custody of the court, to be by him disposed of conformably to the instructions of the Gov-ernment of the United States."

The District Attorney, in pursuance of the above order turned round to Mr. Archibald, her British Majesty's Consul, (who was in court,) and said: "These mails are given into my custody by the order of the court, and I shall hand them over to you to dispose of in the proper way."

Mr. Archibald rose and said that he accepted the mails under those conditions, and would dispose of them according to the directions of her Majesty's Minist r.

The proceedings against the vessel and cargo were su pended for the present. In the mean time the evidence taken by the Prize Commissioners in preparatario was rdered to be opened.

GENERAL ORDER, NUMBER EIGHT."

The following is given as a copy of so much the "General Order, number 8," proposed to be issued by Gen. Burnside in January last, but countermanded by the President. It is elsewhere treated to-day in our editorial columns :

> GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 8. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 23, 1863.

First. General Joseph E. Hooker, Major General of Vo lunteers and Brigadier General of the United States Army having been guilty of unjust and unnecessary criticisms of his superior officers and of the authorities and having, by the general tone of his conversation, endea-vored to create distrust in the minds of officers who have associated with him, and having, by omissions and otherto create incorrect impressions, and for habitually speak-ing in disparaging terms of other officers, is hereby dismissed the service of the United States, as a man unfit to hold an important commission during a crisis like the preso much patience, charity, confidence, con ration, and patriotism are due from every soldier in the field The order is issued subject to the approval of the President of the United States.

Second. Brigadier General W. T. H. Brooks, command ing First Division, Sixth Army Corps, for complaining of the policy of the Government and for using language tend ing to demoralize his command, is, subject to the approval of the President of the United States, dismissed from the military service of the United States.

Third. Brigadier General John Newton, comma

Third. Brigadier General John Newton, commanding Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, and Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, for going to the President of the United States with criticisms upon the plans of his commanding officer, are, subject to the approval of the President, dismissed from the military service of the United

Fourth. It being evident that the following named offi cers can be of no further service to this army, they are hereby relieved from duty, and will report in person with-out delay to the Adjutant General of the United States

Army:
Major General W. B. Franklin, commanding Left Grand Major General W. F. Smith, commanding Sixth Army

Brigadier General Sam. D. Sturgis, commanding Second

Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Br gadier General Edward Ferrero, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps.

Brigadier General John Cochrane, commanding First

Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps.
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Taylor, Acting Adjutant General Right Grand Division By command of Major Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE: LEWIS RICHMOND,

Assistant Adjutant General.

THE MINNESOTA INDIAN TROUBLES.

ST. PAUL, (MINN ) APRIL 24, 1863. The condemned Sioux, who have been imprisoned at Mankato since last fall, passed here to-day on the steamer Favorite, bound for Davenport. The whole affair wa conducted with great secreey to prevent trouble with citizens. They were embarked during the night of the 21st The citizens of Mankato awoke to find the prisoners gone. Forty eight prisoners, not condemned, were left at Fort Snelling. Two hundred and seventy-seven Indians, and twenty-four squaws, who go as cooks, went down the river. The orders for their removal were sent from Washington a month ago, but so well kept secret as to surprise all not engaged in it. The Favorite was instructed to land only for wood. She did not stop here, and but few knew of the movement until she passed. These In dians will be turned over to the military authorities at Davenport, (Iowa,) and confined at hard labor during the Indian war, and probably for life. Great indignation and excitement prevails at this removal, as the citizens had determined they should not leave alive. This relieves seven companies from guard duty for the expedition which leaves next Monday. All the Indians at Fort Snelling will

be sent to new reservations in Dakotah in a few days. There is a report to-night that three companies of soldiers, going from Fort Ridgely to Yellow Medicine, were attacked by Indians, and one company badly cut up. The report is discredited at headquarters. Col. Marshall, at last accounts, was still pursuing the Indians who made the late attack near Medalia. They are three days ahead, and the only prospect of his overtaking them is that they have poor horses while he is well equipped. Gen. Pope will be here next week to consult with Gen. Sibley, and arrange for the summer campaign.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

The Charleston Mercury has a despatch dated Wilming ton, (N. C.) April 16, which says: "The steamers Flora and Pet arrived here this morning from Nassau, with cargoes of coffee, saltpetre," &c.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of New York closed its session and adourned size die on Sa urday last. Of between five and six hundred bills which passed none of them have been so generally discussed in the N. w York journals as "The Soldiers' Proxy-Vote Bill." Whilst this bill was pending Governor SEYMOUR, by a special message, advised the Le gualature that it was unconstitutional, and that to accomplish the object proposed would require an amendment of the State Constitution. The Governor was censured by those of opposite politics for this alleged interference with their legislation, and near the close of the session the bill was passed. Previously a motion had been voted down which proposed to place the votes of the soldiers in sealed suvelopes, and requiring the soldier so voting to write his name, etc. across the face, and the authority of the citizen to deposit the same. A motion had also been voted down which proposed to make it a penal offence for officers to soerce soldiers in voting. When the bill, after it had finaly passed, was presented to the Governor he vetoed it The Senate again passed the bill over the Governor's veto. adopted resolutions denunciatory of the veto, and sent the bill to the Assembly, where it failed to pass. Then both Houses adopted a constitutional amendment, to allow soldiers to vote, in accordance with the previous recommen dation of the Governor. This new proposition, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, must first go to the people and be adopted by the next Legislature. We append the message in which Governor Seymour gives his reasons for disapproving the original bill, as follows:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT Albany, April 24, 1863.

I return without my signature the bill entitled " An act to secure the elective franchise to the qualified voters of the army and navy of the State of New York."

It is so clear y in violation of the Constitution, in the adgment of men of all parties, that it is needless to dwel upon that objection to the bill. While it only received the Assembly the number of votes necessary to its passage, some of those who voted for it openly stated their opposition to the measure. After its passage, that branch of the Legislature, with great unanimity and without re gard to political differences, adopted the resolutions for an amendment of the Constitution to secure the objects of this bill in accordance with the recommendations of the message which I lately sent to the Legislature on this subject. I do not doubt that the Senate will also pass the re solutions with the same unanimity, and then the whole subject will be disposed of with the assent and approva of all, and in a mode free from all doubt, and uncertainties

This bill is not only unconstitutional, but it is also extremely defective and highly objectionable. The time yet remaining of the present session will not permit me to specify all the objections to its details. It does not require the proxy of the soldier to be proven before the representation of the State but since the proxy of the proxy of the proxy of the state but since the proxy of the state but since the proxy of the state but since the proxy of the proxy of the proxy of the state but since the proxy of the pr tative of the State, but gives the power only to field officers of regiments who have been recently brought within the operation of the most arbitrary rules of military govern ment; it does not permit the soldier to choose the friend in whom he would most confide as his proxy, but require him to select one from the class of fre holders, who ar not recognised by our Constitution as entitled to specia privileges; it subjects the person appointed (though with out his consent) as a proxy to the penaltics of a crimina offence, fine, and imprisonment for refusing or neglecting to deposit the vote he receives, though he may believe that it is not genuine; it provides no means of verifying at the polls the authenticity of proxies; it requires the inspectors to deposit in the ballot-box, under the penalties of a criminal offence, the ballots received with any proxy, however much reason there may be to doubt its authenticity; it allows proxies and ballots to be sent by mail or otherwise, which permits a messenger to be selected by other persons that the voter; it does not require the messenger to be sworn it does not require him to deliver the proxies and bal lots to the persons named as proxies, but permits him to destroy or change the proxies and ballots, or deliver them to any unsworn and unauthorized person he may select; it does not make the change or destruction of the ballots, except by the person appointed proxy, a criminal offence, or punish such an act in any manner; it fails to protect the secrecy of the ballot; and it requires the person named as proxy to deposit in the ballot-box the ballots delivered to him with a proxy by an unknown person although they may be different from those he knows were sent by the voter.

This brief statement will be sufficient to satisfy all of the many opportunities this bill affords for gross frauds upon the electors in the army and upon the ballot-box at home. The deposit of a ballot is a final and irrevocable act, and the people will never permit ballots to be rec ived unless with abundant guarantees that they are beyond

doubt the free act of the electors.

The bill is in conflict with vital principles of electoral purity and independence. It is well said by Dr. Lieber in his work on "Civil Liberty and Self Government." that "all elections must be superintended by election judges and officers, independent of the executive or any other organized or unorganized power of the Government. The indecency as well as the absurdity and immorality of the Government recommending what is to be voted ought

rmitted This bill not only fails to gua-d against abuses and frauds but it offers every inducement and temptation to perpetrate them, by those who are under the immediate and particular control of the G-neral Government. That Gov ernment has not hesitated to interfere directly with the local elections, by permitting officers of high rank to en gage in them, in States of which they are not citizens. It marked instances, high and prefitable military commissions have been given to those who have never rendered one day of military duty, who have never been upon a battle-field, but who have been in the receipt of military pay and milibut who have been in the receipt of imilitary pay and inflictary honors, to support them in their interference, in behalf of the Administration, with the elective franchises of different sovereign and loyal States. Not only have some thus been rewarded for going beyond the bounds of military propriety, but others and subordinate officers have been punished and degraded for the fair and independent exercise of their political rights, at their own homes, and in the the Legislature and the public to the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Murch 13, 1263. SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 119, (Extract.)

34. By direction of the President the following officers hereby dismissed from the service of the United States. Lieut. A. J. Edgerly, 4th New Hampshire Volunteers, circula ing copperhead tickets and doing all in his power romote the success of the rebel cause in his State. By order of the Secretary of War.
L. Thomas, Adjutant General.

To the Governor of New Hampshire. I regret to say that I have ample evidence that this order

Tregret to say that I have ample evidence that this order was issued in the terms above recited.

This order, unjust and unworthy in its purposes and most offensive in its terms, punishes a citizen and a soldier for supporting a candidate for the office of Governor in his own State who received many thousand more of the vote of its electors than any other candidate for the station of its electors than any other capitalize for the station including the one who represented more particularly the views and purposes of the National Administration. Such acts are more disastrous to the cause of our Union that the loss of battles. Such violent measures of partisanshi weaken, divide, and distract the people of the North, a the very moment they are colled upon without distinction of party to make vast sacrifices of blood and treasure uphold the Government Notwithstanding the notoriet of these acts the bill I return throws no guard around the rights and independence of our soldiers in the field. An aniendment designed to protect them against coercion and fraud was rejected in one branch of the Legislature.

I deem it my duty not only to state these objections to the bill as reasons why I cannot sign it, but also to protest in behalf of the people of this State against the wrongs of which I have spoken, and for the further purpose of securing such discussion in regard to them, when the constitution is amended in pursuance of the recommendaions I have submitted, that the legislation which may bereafter had shall be calculated to secure the rights our citizens and soldiers, and to puoish every attempt t invade their rights by force or by fraud. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

THE RETURNING SOLDIERS.

The Seventh and Eighth Regiments of New York Volunteers arrived in the city of New York on Tuesday from the seat of war. They are composed chiefly of Germans and were among the finest regiments from this State They were received by committees of the Common Council and citizens, and a detachment of the Third New York Cavalry, and escorted up Broadway. The sidewalks were lined with people, among whom were many female friends of the returning soldiers, who cheered them enthusiastical

Their dilapidated flags excited a melancholy interest. Near them, and dividing attention with them, were three rebel standards, captured at Antietam, inscribed "Wil-liamsburg" and "Fair Oaks," showing that the regiments from which they were taken had borne them in those memorable battles. The regiments marched up the Bowery to the Steuben House, where they were entertained with a substantial dinner. After that event they were escurte to the Park Barracks, and then dismissed. Quite a number of the men will probably re-enlist after a short vacati

amid these scenes of peace.

The Seventh and Eighth regiments belong to the two years class, of which thirty-eight regiments were sent from the State of New York. The time of nineteen of these regiments will be up before the 1st of July. The Common Council have taken general measures for receiving all of [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

RAISING THE SIEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Our readers have slready been informed that the rebels have abandoned their attack on Washington, North Carolins, as a hopeless task. The following extracts of letters from that place furnish some interesting details of the siege

and of the withdrawal of the enemy: Previous to the departure of Geo. Foster from Washington he issued a general order complimenting the garrison, and stating that he was about to leave in order to put himself at the head of reinforcements. As he passed down the river the enemy, finding it impossible to sink or impade the progress of the Escart, turned all his batteries upon the gunboats and Fort Hami ton from Redman's, and all his batteries on the hill upon the fort (Washington and entrenchments, making the air tremble with the rever-beration of artillery. Finding the fort and guns along the breastworks not paying any attention to his artillery, he drew his guns out of battery, and for the time being again relapsed into a sullen mood. A heavy thunder storm setting in at 11 A. M., and continuing to rain at intervals all day, he again opened from Rodman's, this time bringing into battery a 30 pounder l'arrott, his shells falling in the town and going through several buildings.

From deserters the following facts have been ascertain

respecting the besieging force:

The following were the number of troops under Hill: 17th 23th, 26th, 32d, 43d, 45th, 47th, 52d, and 534 Nor h Caro lina; 59th North Carolina cavalry; 8th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 28th, 59th, and 56th Virginia; 7th Confederate cavalry; 64 h Georgia; lat artillery, numbering from thirty to forty pieces—making an effective force of twelve or fourteen thousand men.

It was the intention of Gen. Garnett, the rebel com-

mander, to make the attack on the morning of the 31s ultime or the 1st instant and take it by storm, knowing ultime or the lat instant and take it by storm, knowing that our garrison only numbered fifteen hundred men at the time. Reconneitering our position, and finding the fortifications stronger than he anticipated, and the gunboats able to throw shells one mile beyond our line of defences, deemed it prudent to entrench himself and bring his artillery into position, and lay siege and shell out the fort and guns in the breastworks. Failing to accomplish this, and finding the guns at the fort so ably worked, and seeing our gallant soldiers ever watchful and ready at their posts, he did not attempt the storm or charge.

On Tuesday, March 14th, Garnett received orders from Gen. Hill te charge upon the fortifications and take them at all hazards. He replied that in charging he would lose one-half of his men in coming in and the remainder in go-

at all hazards. He replied that in charging he would lose one-half of his men in coming in and the remainder in going out. Orders were received by him yesterday (15th) from Gen. Hill to report his command at Trauter's at ten the next morning. He moved his artillery and infantry during the night, leaving his cavalry to cover his retreat. Gen. Potter soon had all the enemy's entrenchments levelled down and a strong picket thrown out upon all the reads.

The enemy were still at Rodman's Point. The gunboat Eagle and Ceres were now sent down to shell the Point After shelling for some time and receiving no response, and seeing no one about the Point, the third assistant engineer of the Ceres and Master's Mate Hudson and two men start ed ashere in a boat to plant the colors. When close into shore about fifty of the enemy rose from behind rifle-pits and fired into the boat, killing Mr. Malahan, third assistant

The gunboats came back, and at 2 P. M. the Eagle we down again. The Eagle ran as close to the Point as she could, sending her shell into their breastworks with great precision. Mr. Lay, with eight men of the First North precision. Mr. Lay, with eight men of the First North Carolina volunteers, his gun crew, went asbore, followed by Master's Mate Tucker, with a howitzer and five men; and soon the colors were floating over the breastworks. One half hour later three companies of the Fifth Rhode Island and immediately proceeded on a reconnoissance. Capt Hopkins of the Fifth being in advance, came up to four of the enemy. He had placed his skirmishers in such a position that the rebels were surrounded. The prisoners proved to be Capt. Parker, of the Fiftieth North Carolina volunteers; Drum Major Nutt, and one private of the Fiftieth North Carolina volunteers. Capt. Parker reported Gen. Hill's force at six thou-sand men, three thou-sand at the Cross Roads. He said that town would be stormed again within three days. Rodman's is now occupied by again within three days. Rodman's is now occupied by

our forces.

The Eagle, with three companies of the Forly-fourth Massachusetts, went down to Hill's Point to occupy it, after shelling it out. The Louisiana went down during the night to Hill's Point.

The following is an account of the advance of Grn. Na glee through the enemy's country from Newbern to Wash ington, the enemy's force being reported very large, and no authentic account received of the siege of Washington having been raised:

Gen. Naglee, with his staff, left Newbern at efeven o'clock on Saturday, the 8th instant, in advance of the expedition for the relief of Washington. Gen. Neglee passed the rebe works at Blount's creek at two P. M. The works were found of a formidable character, but hat been deserted probably some twelve hours, judging from the smoke of the camp-fires. He learned that the rear-guard of the enemy was some ten miles in advance. Our infantry, consisting of Heckman's, Amory's, and Lee's brigades, encamped here, and the General, with his staff, pushed on, after waiting for his cavalry escort to come up. Signs of the enemy were seen in the shape of deserted camps. The small party reached Chocowinity creek about five P. M., and found the main bridge destroyed, and made a detour of about a mile up the stream, where passage was secured by means of a small bridge near a mill. The road was imme distely picketed to the bridge, where the enemy's cavalry were met advancing and shots exchanged. The enemy's advance was checked, and both parties bivouacked within

advance was checked, and both parties hivouacked within fifty yards of each other.

At four o'clock the following morning (Sunday) the passage of the bridge was forced in the most brilliant manner. The rebels were driven from their entrenchments, one of their number killed, one wounded, a captain captured, and a regimental color taken. The howitzer was brought into play, and the enemy pursued, with occasional firing, up to the junction of the Greenville and Washington roads. The the junction of the Greenville and Washington roads. The enemy made a short stand at this point; but a few well-directed shells and a handsome dash of our cavalry sent them again on the run, taking the road to Greenville. Gen. Naglee then took the road to Washington, being received with cheer upon cheer as he advanced through the Union lines. He reached Gen. Foster's headquarters in Washington best below the control of the Washington about half-past eight on the 19th.

About three P. M. of the 19th, Brigadier General Heck man, accompanied by his adjutant general, Capt Abel, and others of his staff, arrived in Washington, having come by way of his stan, arrived in Washington, having come by way of Hib's Point, whither a portion of his command had been ordered by Gen. Foster, on the presumption that the rebels still helf the batteries there. In the whole course of the march—some forty miles—the troops in Gen. Heckman's brigade never faltered; and, considering that they had just arrived from a position of long inaction in South Carolina, the march is creditable to their fortitude and endurance.

Major Gen. Foster arrived in Washington shortly afte Gen. Heckman. He left Newbern on the 17th, with Amory's and Wessels' divisions of infantry and three batterie of artillery under command of Major Stone. It was re-ported that the enemy were in force in front after the first day's march, and preparations were made to attack him.

The report proved groundless, or nearly so, for the only rebels found were those that Naglee's men had either captured or were driving before them.

At the latest date, the 21st instant, Major General Fo. ter and Brigadier Generals Naglee, Heckman, and Potter, with their several staffs, and with the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, had returned to Newbern, the flight of the enemy having rendered their presence no longer necessary at Washington.

THE PRIZE SALES' INVESTIGATION.

Of all the frauds that have been perpetrated since the ommencement of the rebellion, there are none more deserving of condemnation than those which are now being inquired into by a number of disinterested merchants of this city, at the office of Edward Jordan, Government so licitor, in the Merchants' Exchange. These frauda relate to the sales and distribution of prize property, and present certain facts which cannot fail to bring down upon the per petrators of them the most vigorous and just censure of the courts of justice, as well as the indignation of the

The investigation into these frauds hide fair to discle some of the most significant swindling operations which were ever practised in this city. A number of eminen merchants, among whom are Moses H. Grinnell, Edward Minturn, Moses Taylor, Charles H. Marshall, and Ezra Nye, have taken this matter in hand, and are determined to bring the wrong-doers to punishment. They have laid before Solicitor Jordan some five or six cases, in which it appears that the Government captors and persons who, in good faith, bid upon goods, have been grossly defrauded. These cases present facts enough to render very full explanations necessary on the part of the United States Marshal, the District Attorney, the Prize Commissioners, Guvernment counsel for the captors, and others.

Of all the prizes that have been sold in this port during

Of all the prizes that have been sold in this port during the past year, the proceeds of only one or two have been distributed among the officers and sailors who were entitled to a proportion of them as captors of the prize goods. The fact is that these men, who, before all others, were rightfully entitled to receive the largest share of the proceeds of such sales, have been most grossly defrauded out of their

prize money.

It is believed that the investigation which is now going on will have a good effect, and that officers and sailors will,

RUNNING THE VICKSBURG BATTERIES.

The despatches received by the President from Major Gen. Grant and Adjutant Gen. Thomas are dated before Vicksburg, April 23. They announce that on the evening before six gunboats and twelve barges passed the Vicksburg and Warrenton batteries, which opened terrifically upon the vessels. Buildings in Vicksburg, prepared for the occasion, were fired to light up the river and enable the rebel gunners to see the boats. Over five hundred shots were discharged at the fleet. None of the barges were hit. Only one steamer was injured badly enough to cause her to be abandoned. She floated three miles below Warrenton, where she grounded, but all hands on board her were saved. Another steamer was somewhat in jured, but can easily be repaired. The second success of throwing a great land and naval force below Vicksburg, completely flanking the rebel position, was accomplished with the loss of only two men mortally wounded, and a few more, not exceeding ten, severely and slightly wounded.

THE REBEL RAID ON THE OHIO RAILROAD

The Baltimore American of yesterday morning says: The Baltimore American of yesterday morning says:

"We learn that the whole line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is now fully protected at all important points. The rebels have been driven off from Rowlesburg, having met with another severe repulse on Monday. They, however, succeeded in destroying the Youghiogany bridge, near Oakland, a low tressel work structure. A large force of workmen were immedia ely put on by the company, and it will be ready for the passage of trains at noon to-day. The attempt of the rebels to get to the great Cheat river viaduct, which was doubtless the main object of their visit, has signally failed, through the brave defence of the troops stationed at Rowlesburg.

etationed at Rowlesburg.

"It is reported that a considerable rebel force is in the vicinity of Strasburg, about twelve miles from Winchester. There seems to be no doubt that a considerable movement has been made towards the Upper Potomac and Western Virginia, doubtless with the same object as similar movements of last year, which were to distract the Army of the Potomac and create another panic at Washington.

" A report prevailed yesterday at Wheeling and Parkers-

"A report prevailed yesterday at Wheeling and Parkers-burg that the rebel force which made the attack at Rowles-burg have crossed the line of the road and moved through the mountains towards the Pennsylvania Central road, with the intent of destroying some of the bridges.

"As to the rumors of an attempt of the rebels to cross into Maryland, they are of course unfounded. The river is now too high to be forded any where except at White's and Edwards's Ferry, which are in the neighborhood of Leesburg. At both of these ferries there are strong earli-Leesburg. At both of these ferries there are strong earthworks, well mounted and garrisoned. Major Gen. Schenck, wi h Generals Kelly and Milroy, are actively at work with sufficient force to counteract the movements of the

ARREST FOR TREASON.

Indianapolis, April. 29.—Dr. Dorsey, a resident of Indianapolis, but formerly of Maryland, was arrested to-day charged with treasonable correspondence with the rebels. He was sent to Louisville to be tried by court martial.

CONNECTICUT OFFICIAL VOTE. The corrected vote of the State foots up 79,898. Govrnor Buckingham's majority is just 2,600. The majori. ties of the three successful candidates for Congress who were supported by the Republicans are as follows : Deming 335 Brand-gree 2,497, Hubbard 356, making an aggregate of 2,188. Mr. English, the successful Democratic candidate, has a majority of 1,025. So that the Republican majority on the Congressional vote is 1,163.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORL, APRIL 29 .- Newbern advices state that Hill's forces are at Greenfield and further South. Our roops at Elizabeth City and Winfield have been with-Irawn. Those at Washington and Plymouth are to be retained. A fort is building at the latter place.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE STEAMER.

The rebel side-wheel steamship St. John, Acting Master J. R. Beers, arrived at New York on the 27th in four days from Port Royal. She was captured on the 18th April by the U. S. steamer Stettin, commanded by Acting Master J. R. Beers. She was from Nassau, with an assorted car-Cape Roman, endeavoring to run into Cape Roman Inlet. After giving chase for about two hours the Stettin succeeded in running her ashore at Cape Roman. The captain and crew (with the exception of four firemen) escaped in bosts. After twelve hours of hard and laborious ed in boats. After twelve hours of hard and laborious work, and throwing overboard a portion of the cargo, (salt ) they got her off. Acting Master Beers then pro-ceeded with the Stettin and prize to Port Royal, and after Boston. He put into this port for a supply of coal.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

three hours behind time. A guard on the cars dispersed the robels, killing three and wounding three. The military authorities have been arresting for the past three days members of an association for promoting the rebel cause and procuring desertions from the Union

During the sale of a lot of negroes at the Court-house this morning the Provost Marshal notified the owners that four were free under the President's proclamation. They nevertheless went on, when the matter of the four contraounds was turned over to the District Judge, who will ake measures to annul the sale

A PRIZE VESSEL WRECKED NEW YORK, APRIL 28 — The prize schooner "Clime," of Nassau, went ashore on Lewes Beach, near the break-water, on Saturday night and went to pieces. All hands

FROM FLORIDA

Despatches from Acting Rear Admiral Bailey, of the East Gulf Blocksding Squadron, give gratifying accounts of the movements of a portion of his fleet. Among the of the movements of a portion of his neet. Allowed most important was an expedition of boats to one or more of the principal rivers of Eastern Florida, resulting in the destruction of several craft which have been carrying on a destruction of several craft which have been carrying on a contraband trade. Lieutenants Commanding Earl English and Edward T. McCauley were the master spirits of the and Edward T. McCauley were the master spirits of the expedition, and their more complete success was only prevented by adverse winds and currents. The outrage upon the sanctity of a flag of truce perpetrated in Tampa Bay by the rebels recently has been punished in part by two of our gunboats which subsequently visited the scene. The gratification at our successes on the Florida coast is, however, somewhat diminished by a disaster in St. Andrew's Bay, in the southern part of the State. Learning that a vessel leaded with cotton was in the bay, the commander of the Roebuck sent up a boat's crew to capture or destroy her Before landing they were fired into by bidden guerrillas, and lost two of their number killed and six wounded.

FROM GALVESTON AND SABINE PASS

The New Orleans Era of the 18th publishes information from Galveston to the 14th instant, received by the United States steamer Circassian. When the Circassian left, four States steamer Circassian. When the Circassian left, four steamers were lying off the harbor, which the rebels were actively employed in fortifying. The men on the Circassian could see rail cars busily running from Fort Point to the city, taking ordnance stores, &c. for the fortifications. Pelican Island is being rapidly placed in a state of defence.

On the morning of the 16th the Circassian proceeded to Sabine Pass, where she found the United States steamers New London and Cayuga. From them she received some prisoners recently captured by these ships. Among them is Commosore Fowler, C. S. Navy, who commanded the flotilla at Sabine Pass. He was in command of the steamers that captured the Morning Light and Velocity.

FROM THE MORMON TERRITORY. Letters from Salt Lake City, under date of April 6th.

Letters from Salt Lake City, under date of April 6th, describe the Saints in a state of great excitement consequent on the trial and conviction of a number of leading Morrisites, so-called. These people were followers of "O'd Josh Morris," an eccentric Welshman, who professed to have received a revelation from the Lord. These revelations, it would seem, were not in all things consistent with the Mormon doctrine as expounded by Brigham Young, and the latter, fearing the influence of Morris, who had commenced proselyting in secret, set about a series of petty persecutions which finally resulted in the arrest of the persons referred to above and their conviction upon a trumped up charge of murder. In accordance with the sentence they were sent off to the penitentiary, but as soon as the Federal Governor of the Territory heard of the transaction he granted the prisoners a pardon and ordered their release. The order was promptly carried into effect. The night next ensuing after the pardon was granted (says a currespondent) a stone two or three inches in diameter was attractions. ly carried into effect. The night next ensuing after the pardon was granted (says a carrespondent) a stone two or three inches in diameter was thrown, about midnight, with great force against a window of Gov. Harding's residence, striking the sash and breaking four panes of glass by the contusion. The inmates were awakened, and on search being made the stone was found, which the Governor has retained as a souvenir of the affection and courtest he has received at the hands of his people. Apart from this "the situation" in the Land of the Saints seems to be pacific enough. For the to be pacific enough. For the present "the rebellion," which seemed on the point of breaking out against Uncle Sam, has taken counsel of its fears, and is re-assuming the garb of loyalty. Mormon courage, in view of existing preparations for reducing the fractious to obedience, appeara to have cozed out.